POLITICAL EFFECT OF CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Opposed by Silver Men of the West and Democratic Spoilsmen

in the East

BUT TIMES MAY CHANGE

Too Soon to Judge of Its Influence on the Presidential Campaign of Next Year.

VARYING TIDES OF OPINION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CORNER FIFTMENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1891.

Mr. Cleveland's letter against the free coinage of

silver under existing financial conditions has proved quite a bombshell in the free coinage camp. Almost the sole topic of discussion to-day among democratio members has been the effect of the letter upon politics and especially upon Mr. Cleveland's chances for the nomination in 1892. The conservative democrats, even those who have recently been voting for free coinage, are not dissed to severely criticise Mr. Cleveland. As one of them, a prominent democratic Senator, said today, he regretted that Mr. Cleveland had not been little more guarded in his expressions, even though he thought best to oppose free coinage.

"He might," this gentleman said, "have pointed out that we already had a law upon the statute books providing for the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually, and that it would be the part of wisdom to wait the result of its operation before going further. If he had made this argument he might not have angered the silver men so much as he seems to have done."

THE OPPOSITION.

The volume of the denunciation of Mr. Cleveland comes largely from two classes. One is made up of representatives here of States which are strongly for free coinage, who wish to show their constituents that they have not faltered on account of Mr. Cleveland's bold declaration. The other class of men who condemn Mr. Cleveland is more in earnest in the opposition to him, but they use the silver letter merely as a pretext, They are the spoils politicians who never loved Mr. Cleveland, and have been waiting for an opportunity to express their real feelings against

The long roll of democratic Senators who are quoted as declaring Mr. Cleveland out of the fight for the Presidential nomination is pronounced by good judges in their own party to be the roll of the men who tried to use Mr. Cleveland as their tool in making appointments, and found that they could not use him in that way. These are the older men of the party who have caught little of the re-

could not use him in that way. These are the older men of the party who have caught little of the reform sentiment which surrounded Mr. Cleveland in the White House, and do not appreciate the progress of the young democracy of the North.

The younge leaders in the House of whom one hears most—Wilson, of West Virginia; Crisp, of Georgia; Outhwaite, of Ohie; Tucker, of Virginia; Hemphill, of South Carolina, and Tracoy, of New York—are indulging in no such declarations. They think that Mr. Cleveland may have been a little reckless in declaring himself so strongly sgainst free coinage just at this time, but that in the long run his judgment is more than likely to be verified by events. The more far seeing of them say that the democratic party cannot afford to become the sail to the free coinage kite. They say that what ever the views of individual members of the party may be on this question there are other and broader issues upon which it must appeal to the country, and that to make free coinage the controlling issue would be supreme folly.

EFFECT ON NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

The outlook for the future causes some anxiety on both sides, but it is admitted that it may greatly change within a year. When the National Democratic Convention meets in the summer of 1892 there will be more than \$110,000,000 of notes in circulation based upon the Silver act of last summer. It is not so much a question of the volume of the currency, however, as of the condition of the farmers. If they are prosperous it is believed that their eagorness for free coinage will have subsided. They may even be educated to see, as they have come to see regarding the tariff, that Mr. Cleveland's view is the correct one and that prosperity only comes with a sound currency, based upon stable values.

In truth, it is argued that the republicans themselves, if they follow the teachings of some of their greater leaders, cannot refuse to assist in this process of education. The situation may be such in 1892 that Mr. Cleveland will be even more popular in t in the West than he was before his recent letter.

If silver continues a leading issue there promises to be a bitter contest in the next democratic national Convention. The Eastern democrats will make, it is expected, the most earnest possible light for a sound declaration in the national platform, and, if Mr. Cleveland will permit, they can present no stronger name than his as that of their representative. It might happen that the silver men would be strong enough to win in committee, while enough of the moderate ones would vote for Mr. Cleveland to give him the nomination.

The spectacle might then be presented which was presented in 1894, when McCleilan accepted the democratic nomination, but coolly repudiated the plank of the platform declaring the war a failure.

The Eastern democrats will have a potent argu-

the plank of the platform declaring the war a failure.

The Eastern democrats will have a potent argument, which has always thus far prevailed in democratic national conventions—that to rail to declare for a sound currency means the loss of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and certain defeat at the polls. There are few even among the silver men who are willing to chase the rainbow of success upon the frail hope of carrying enough of the great Western States, which have never failed to vote republican in a Fresidential election, to offset the loss of the Empire State.

Some of these Western States there are hopes of winning, but it would take the vote of lowa, Wisconsin and Michigan combined to offset New York; it would take Kansas to offset New Jersey and Minnesola to overbear Connecticut. To carry all these States is more than the most sanguine democrat can hope for, and the Eastern men, in insisting upon a sound money candidate upon a sound money platform, will hold success in their hands. The Eastern democrats here, now few in number, are much pleased by Mr. Cleveland's state and any that it will do much to stimulate the strong delegations they will have in the next Congress to fight for honest money and conservative measure against the crude schemes of certain Southwestern representatives. sentatives.

SUSTAINED IN IOWA.

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS OF BURLINGTON UNITE IN EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BUBLINGTON, Feb. 13, 1891 .- An address is being circulated by leading democrats here, reading as

GROVEN CLEVELAND, New York:—
The undersigned democrats of Burlington beg to assure you of our continued confidence in you as a true and courageous representative or democratic principles and of our hearty approval of your recent letter upon the subject of free columns of

The address has been signed by the city and county officials, all democrats and the most promi-nent and influential business men of the city. No bankers or bank clerks were asked to sign.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE TABLED. Sr. Louis, Feb. 13, 1891.—A great deal of excitement was caused in the lower branch of the Legislature at Jefferson City this morning when Representative Ernst, of Camden county, introduced a resolution setting forth the fact that Mr. Cleveland had taken a stand against free coinage and could not therefore be the choice of the democratic party for President. After a heated debate the resolution was tabled.

MONTANA DEMOCRATS DESERT HIM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. HELENA. Feb. 13, 1891 .- All the Cleveland

democrat to the great cause of free coinage and defeat Mr. Cleveland's chances for the democratic Presidential nomination."

Kansas City Times:—"If Mr. Cleveland is prepared to consent to suspend his private judgment in case he is elected he may get the nomination and will be elected. If not the party must study the qualifications of other candidates. Assuredly the democratic party will not change its attitude. If there is any yielding it must be by Mr. Cleveland."

If there is any yielding it must be by Mr. Cleveland.

Sau Francisco Ezaminer:—'There is one good thing about Grover Cleveland—he never tries to keep the people from knowing where he stands. Whether his opinions be popular or unpopular, he holds firmly and states them boldly regardless of consequences to himself. Mr. Cleveland's course on the silver question is consistent with his own record and with that of every President who ever has occupied the White House within recent years; but we are confident if he had not been so enveloped by Eastern influences he would have reached a different conclusion."

St. Louis Equibite:—'Tar from attempting to speak as a party leader or to control the party, Mr. Cleveland has watted until the attitude of the party became pronounced and unmistakable and has then declared his private opinion. He shows a characteristic contempt for personal advancement. Without doubt his letter was written at this time to allow the democratic party full opportunity to unite on some other candidate. If that were done and if a Western man was selected on a platform of tariff reform and free coinage Mr. Cleveland would undoubtedly use his utmost efforts to secure the success of his party."

Re d "The Light of the World" in the MR. HARRISON'S TOUR. HERALD to-morrow.

CLEVELAND OR CHAOS.

DEMOCRATS AT THE CAPITAL CHARY OF TALK-ING ABOUT THE SILVER LETTER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1891 .- "By heavens!" said Representative Frank Lawler, of Illinois, to-day, "that's the most interesting news I've read in any

paper since Chicago got the World's Fair.' The Illinois Representative held in his hand a copy of to-day's HERALD, and the article which drew from him the foregoing utterance was the poll of the different State Legislatures on the relative

the different State Legislatures on the relative strength of Cleveland and Hill as Presidential possibilities. Other public men—scores of them, I might say—read the article also, and while not so demonstrative over its information found it equally interesting. But when asked as to their opinion regarding the possibilities of the two gentlemen they grew non-committal.

My inquiries developed the fact, however, that Hill stock has not been perceptibly advanced by Mr. Cleveland's Cooper Union letter. Many of those who honestly believe Mr. Cleveland cannot now be nominated confessed sadly that they knew not whom the party could turn to. A few of their number referred to Governor Hill as a probable beneficiary of Mr. Cleveland's action, but these were few indeed.

So far as the politicians here are concerned it is So far as the politicians here are concerned it is still Clevetand or chaos.

HILL'S ANSWER TO WATTERSON.

THE GOVERNOR PASSES THE COMPLIMENTS OF

THE DAY AND SAYS "YOU'RE ANOTHER," Governor Hill was as firm as a rock yesterday in refusing to be interviewed in the good old fashion on the Henry Watterson letter. What he cared to say about the first and the second letter of the dis-

say about the first and the second letter of the distinguished Kentucky editor he reduced to writing. I called on the Governor at the Hotel Normandie twice, but he would say nothing beyond the following written statement:

"I have only this to add. Mr. Watterson now affirms that a letter, felt to be offensive in its defence of me and in the motives and rôle assigned to me, was, in fact, written by him, and, in fact, written at the time of its date.

"My reasons for believing the letter a forgery were three.
"I. I bad never received it.

"2. I thought Kentucky good manners would have required my receipt of the letter and my assent before its publication.

"3. It says the writer never held office, and I remembered Mr. Watterson's brilliant career in Congress.

gress.
"I do not seek to fathom Mr. Watterson's mo-tives, and I accept whatever explanation he offers,"
The Governor will leave for Albany this morning.

MR. WATTERSON NOT AFRAID.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13, 1891 .- I saw Mr. Watterson in his office this afternoon, but he had nothing to add to what was published to-day. He says that he has no quarrel with Governor Hill unless the Governor encoses to make one and decides to pursue the matter further. He added:—
"I am heartily sick of the whole business, which is altogether unworthy the attention the newspapers have given it."

WHERE IS THE LETTER?

WASHINGTON POLITICIANS BELIEVE HILL MUST HAVE RECEIVED IT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1891 .- It may be very unjust to Governor Hill, but you can't find a politician in Washington who does not believe that he did receive Mr. Watterson's letter.

These gentlemen regard the denial in a purely Pickwickian sense and think it a clever russ on the Governor's part to express his opinion freely of Mr. Watterson.

Officials of the Post Office Department say there

is little probability of the Watterson letter having gone astray owing to the numerous safeguards employed by the service to prevent such occurrences.

I talked to-day with Colonel Liebhardt, the superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, upon this subject. He explained the handling of misdirected mail matter as follows:—

"If the letter was mailed at T.

mail matter as follows:—
"If the letter was mailed at Louisville and the
"all way mail clerks found it incorrectly addressed,
it would have gone into Cincinnati and there the
Post Office would have attempted to correct the address. If the proper address could not be ascertained, and if there were nothing on the envelope
to identify the sender, the letter would then have
come to the Dead Letter Office at Washington,
where it would be opened, and, if it bore the signature of the sender, would have been returned to
him."
"What would have been the course of the

ture of the sender, would have been returned to him."

"What would have been the course of the letter if it lacked sufficient postage?" I asked.

"If there had been no stamp on it Mr. Hill would have been notified that a letter for him was being detained in Louisville for lack of postage. If there hadbeen one stamp on it and the weight required more the letter mailed would have been forwarded and the due postage collected."

Chief Inspector Rathbone, of the Post Office Department, said no application had been received to trace the letter, and in fact it would be an almost impossible undertaking to trace it, and if the attempt were made it could not be successfully accomplished at this late day.

FROM THE ALBANT POST OFFICE. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1891 .- "Letter, letter, who's got the letter, if Hill hasn't?"

This modification of the old nursery rhyme is becoming a popular chant. And the Governor don't

The matter is growing serious. The disappear-

The matter is growing serious. The disappearance of the Epistic of Henry to David is either a reflection on the government mail service or on some gentleman's verneity. There is ne money to pay, but you can take your choice.

In view of the growing interest in the matter I looked up the Post Office end of it to-day. There is no Executive Chamber end, because the Governor insists there was no beginning. The Post Office officials say plainly that if Mr. Watterson sent that letter to Governor Hill by mail the Governor got it. The percentage of correct deliveries in the Albany Post Office is very high—over ninety-nine per cent—and there is no way in which a mistake of the hind suggested could be made.

There is another Hill in town and he is a "David" Hill, too, but he is a well known lumberman, and his mail is not hikely to get mixed with that of the Executive Chamber. Besides, like the Governor, he denies receiving any such letter.

"Top" O'Nell is the Governor's mail messenger. He makes his trips like the others, and if he was not faithful and trusty would not have been so long retained. He knows nothing about Watterson's letter, as a matter of course, but he does know that Governor Hill "has a regular young post office every day."

"When he takes his grip into the Governor's ante-room he delivers it, with the key, to Earl, the outside guardian, who takes it to the Governor in the inner recesses of the chamber. What happens thereafter is "State secrets." for the Governor opens all "personal" letters himself.

SILVER MEN IN BOSTON.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Bosron, Mass., Feb. 13, 1891.—The advocates of

free silver are bent on carrying their agitation into HELENA, Feb. 13, 1991.—All the Cleveland legislators seen to-day, after hearing of the antisiver letter, declare against him. It is doubtful if there is a man in the legislature in favor of Cleveland now.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Nashville American—"It is believed by many that Mr. Cleveland wreeked his chance for re-election in 1838 by his courage and candor, and that the sequel may prove that he is as unluckily honest now as them."

Denver Rocky Mountain News—"It is our opinion that it will but strengthen the devotion of every New England. To-night a meeting was held in

LIKELY TO PASS.

ment Which Alters the Char-

acter of the Bill.

posed Free Silver Coinage

Measure.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Herald Burrau, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W., Washington, Feb. 13, 1891.

The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the

Copyright bill, the pending question being on Mr.

Sherman's amendment to strike out the word "pro-

hibited" and to insert the words "subject to the

duties provided by law," so that foreign editions

of books, &c., which are copyrighted in the United

States, may be admitted to this country on pay-

Mr. Reagan spoke on the subject of the amend-

ment, of which he had given notice yesterday, and

said that while he favored international copyright

the pending bill was a mere supplement to a protec-

tive tariff. The effect of its passage would be to in-

feel prepared to join in supporting such a measure.

The discussion having closed the vote was taken

on Mr. Sherman's amendment and it was agreed

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Allison, Bate, Berry, Carlisle,

Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Hale, Harris, In-

galls, Jones (Ark.), McPherson, Mitchell, Morgan,

THINKS OF FREE COINAGE.

fhe following extracts from a letter from Selig-

man, Frères & Cie, bankers, in Paris, to Represen-

tative Hitt, of Illinois, were laid before the Coin-

"The late Silver bill I consider a splendid law,

but its beneficial effects will only be gradually

felt and not before several years have elapsed, in-

the time being to prevent these artificial and peri-

odical tight snaps. I hope and pray that a free

coinage silver silver bill will never pass an Ameri-

can Congress. It would positively cause (not long

SENATOR STANFORD TO PAY THE EXPENSES OF

President Harrison contemplates with great satis-

faction his forthcoming tour through the Pacific coast States. The trip will occupy thirty days. The

Presidential party will consist of General and Mrs.

Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Secretary and Mrs. Halford, Mrs. Dimmick, Secretaries Tracy and Proctor and pos-

sibly one oritwo other invited guests. It is under-

stood that all the expenses of the trip will be borne by Senator Stanford, of California.

by Senator Stanford, of California.

The party will leave Washington about the lat of May in a special train. It is the intention to make the trip by the Southern route, lying over one day at New Orleans and another at San Diego en route. They will spend a week at San Francisco, including a brief visit to Palo Alto, Senator Stanford's country home, and Monterey, the Newport of the Pacific coast. It has not been decided by what route the party will return, as that is a matter for future consideration, but it will probably be by the Northern Pacific line.

MR. WANAMAKER'S APPEAL AGAINST HIGH TARIFF

DUTIES SUSTAINED.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding, in answer to an

appeal by Mr. John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, from a decision by the Collector of Customs at

that port, says that certain non-dutiable charges,

which amount to the sum of 35f., are, in fact, as claimed in the procest, included in the prices at which the goods are invoiced, and would have been allowed had a statement to that effect appeared upon the invoice at the time of his examination of the merchandise. The Collector has, therefore, been directed to take the necessary steps for refunding the excess of duty levied theron.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

mission, the House passed the Legislative Appro-

The President has approved the act for the con

struction of a tunuel under the waters of the bay of New York between Middleton and New Utrecht.

EXPORTERS THANK MR. BLAINE.

The wholesale dry goods merchants and exporters

testimonial to Secretary Blains expressing their ap-

Read "The Light of the World" in the

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HFRALD.]

Atlanta have been ordered to go to Key West, fill

up with coal and await orders. They will join the squadron in the Gulf.
Lieutenant C. A. Bradbury and Chief Engineer
Cipriano Andrade, who were left at the Naval Hospital at New York, have rejoined the Yorktown.

THE ATLANTA COMPLETES REPAIRS AND FINALLY

GETS AWAY TO JOIN THE FLEET.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

join the squadron of evolution.

estimate, which was thirty days.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 13, 1891 .- The Atlanta will leave this port about noon to-day on her way to

The work of recovering the boilers, for which the ship was held back, has been done far within the

During the past week efforts have been made to

remedy the faulty spots that had been found in

the paint on the boot topping, near the water line. Large blisters had formed and in many places large pieces of paint had flaked off and left the

and the testimo

HERALD to-morrow.

After another wrangle over the Civil Service Com-

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TOUR.

smuch as \$4,500,000 per month is insufficient for

ment of the regular tariff duties.

to-yeas 25, navs 24-as follows:-

age Committee to-day:-

The orchestra of the Atlantic Hotel played most acceptably. The dinner favors were handsome little photogravures of the ship done on satin. After the dinner an impromptu dance on the quarter-deck ended an evening full of pleasure to the guests of the Atlanta's popular junior mess.

A HARBOR AT "PINT JUDY PINT."

Senator Sherman Makes an Amend-AT POINT JUDITH, BHODE ISLAND. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. NEWPORT, Feb. 13, 1891 .- Two steamers have arrived here with granite for the proposed new harbor of refuge at Point Judith, and work will begin at once under the charge of the United States en-

A PROTECTIVE MEASURE

at once under the charge of the United States engineers.

The need of a harbor at that dangerous place is well known. Nearly fifty-five thousand vessels pass the point every year, and disasters have been numerous.

Major Livermore, who is to have charge of the work, reported that the harbor could be built for \$1,200,000, oof which \$1,100,000 would be needed for the laying down of the riprap granite. During the present session of Congress \$75,000 was appropriated for the beginning of the work. If the present plans are carried out the harbor will be completed in less than twenty years. Work can be done only in favorable weather.

Part of the main wall will be built on what is known as Squid's Ledge, over which the depth of water varies from twelve to fifteen feet. What Is Thought in Paris of the Pro-

CANADA'S COAST DEFENCES.

WHY GENERAL HERBERT IS LOOKING AFTER THEM WITH SUCH GREAT CARE,

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13, 1891 .- General Herbert ommandant of the Canada militia, has left for Winnipeg and will go on from there to the Pacific

commandant of the Canada militia, has left for Winnipeg and will go on from there to the Pacific coast, where he will inspect the coast defences.

General Herbert is charged with the execution of a particular mission which has been warmly espoused by the imperial war authorities. The Horse Guards have long had definite plans for the defences needed for the thorough guarding of this colony on the Atlantic and Pacific shores. They hold that in carrying out these schemes Canada should bear a considerable share of the expense. The Canadian authorities are not averse to the strengthening of the coast defences or to the liberal expenditure of the imperial funds in Canada, but they are loath to contribute anything thereto. Canada has already spent something like a million dollars in a large graving dock at Esquimalt, where the largest war vessels of the Pacific fleet may be docked and repaired. She bears the burden of a tiny army of 1,500 regular troops in what are known as military schools, and a portion of these are stationed in British Columbia.

The fact of the matter is that the Canadian authorities see that the Canadian coasts could be threatened only by a war arising over imperial concerns. The only people with whom the colony could have trouble would be the United States, and the latter would not attack our scaports, but would come trooping across our four thousand miles of border.

General Herbert has, therefore, an undoubtedly diplomatic rather than a military task. This may account for the fact that he, an attaché of the English Embassy in Russia, was chosen for the post of chief of the Canadian militia rather than mere soldler. The importance attached to the defences of British Columbia shows that the foe feared in that quarter is Russia, with her great naval arsenal of Vladivostock on the Siberlan coast. crease the cost of books and put a restriction on publications and a tax on knowledge. He did not

Pasco, Pettigrew, Flumb, Pugh, Ransom, Reagan, Squire, Vance and Vest—25.

Nats—Messrs. Blair, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Edmunds, Evarts, Frye, Gray, Hampton, Hawley, Higgins, Hiscock, Hoar, McMillan, Morrill, Pierce, Platt, Sawyer, Shoup, Stockbridge, Turpis, Wachburn and Walcott—24.

The Copyright bill was then laid aside without further action. WHAT THE PARIS HOUSE OF SELIGMAN BROTHERS

TARGET PRACTICE PREVENTED.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.] PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, Feb. 4, 1891.—The U. S. S. Petrel left Port au Prince, Hayti, yesterday and arrived here to-day. During the day and arrived here to-day. During the foremon yesterday a target was anchored off Gonaive Island and all preparations were completed for target practice with great guns, but a strong breeze sprang up so as to make it difficult to distinguish the target, the observing boats and the numerons small sailboats in the bay from the white caps on the waves, and thus the practice was reluctantly postponed.

THE NAVY PRIZE ESSAYIST.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 13, 1891.-The Board of Control of the United States Naval Institute has awarded to Ensign A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., a gold medal and \$100 for the best assay. There were five competitors. Ensign Niblack's subject was "The Enlistment and Training of Crews for Our New Ships." Lieutenant B. C. Smith received honor-able mention.

can Congress. It would positively cause (not long after its passage) ruin and desolation throughout the country. At first there would take place booms—very dangerous booms—but the end would positively be a crisis such as the promoters of free coinage can have no idea of.

"Free coinage would be halled with joy in Europe. France, with \$500,500,000 to \$600,000,000 in the bank and among the public, would feel grateful to you were the unlimited free coinage bill to become a law. You would get from France alone \$300,000,000 and that quickly. I know that when silver was quoted at 54½ a short time ago in London high placed officials in the bank favored sending a part of the bank's silver to you. Germany has an immense stock of silver bare, which you would get; so have Italy and several other countries in Europe. India would sond you immense amounts of silver, instead of sending the same to China. England would be greatly benefited by it. With unlimited free coinage for you London, with a gold standard, would become more than ever the centre of the world's banking business. I cannot and no sane man in Europe can believe that the Congress of the United States will vote such a bill, with its unavoidable disastrous consequences." Ships." Lieutenant E. C. Smith received honorable mention.

NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1891.—Captain H. B. Seely has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the Lancaster. Captain F. P. Meeker, Marine Corps, has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. X., and ordered to duty in charge of the marine recruiting office there; First Lieutenant Colps, from the marine Corps, from the marine Corps, from the san Francisco, and detailed to command the marine Corps, from the san Francisco, and detailed to command the marine paraded the Lancaster. Second Lieutenant C. L. A. Ingate, Marine Corps, from the bash of the Lancaster, Second Lieutenant it claraf Wallach, Marine Corps, from the bash of the Lancaster, Second Lieutenant it claraf Wallach, Marine Corps, from the marine barracks, Boston, Mass, and ordered to the marine barracks, Boston, Mass, and ordered to

sistant commissiary general of subsistence. The following named officers will continue on duty for the present in the Signal Service:—First Lieutenant Joseph McField, Second Lieutenant John Findlay, Second Lieutenant Frederick Day, Second Lieutenant F. and Second Lieutenant F. W. Ellis. Second Lieutenant F. R. Eay, United States infantry, now on duty at St. Louis, Mo., will proceed to Bismarck, N. D., relieving Second Lieutenant J. C. Walsh, United States cavalry, of his duties at that place. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant T. S. Mumford, Thirteenth infantry, is extended until further orders on account of disability. First Lieutenant C. P. Townsbey, Fourth artillery, is relieved from duty with Light Battery B and will proceed to Fort McFherson, Ga., for duty as regimental quartermaster. First Lieutenant A. J. Russell, Seventh cavalry, will report to Colonel E. S. Otis, Twentieth infantry, president of the Army Retiring Board, at the Army Building, New York city, for examination.

HAMILTON'S BODY IDENTIFIED

AFFIDAVITS OF BAY'S EMPLOYES WHICH LEAVE NO DOUBT AS TO HIS IDENTITY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Feb. 13, 1891 .- The HERALD correspondent who went to Marymere Rauch, on Jackson's Lake, Wy., to gather evidence concerning the reported death of Robert Ray Hamilton. has returned, having secured a number of affida vits which are duly attested as having been signed by the several affiants before W. H. Dye, notary public for the county of Bingham.

EMPLOYES DECOGNIZE THE BODY. Gottlieb Bieri, a carpenter, says in his affidavit of this city, irrespective of party, have signed a that he was engaged in building a house for Hampreciation of his action in connection with the re-ciprocity treaty with Brazil.

Merchants and exporters of Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco and Baltimore have joined them, and the testimonial is open for signing at No. 64 ilton at Marymere Lake; that on the 22d day of August, 1890, Hamilton came to where he and others were at work building the house and said:

"I am going down to South Landing to get a riding horse and some game:" that affiant saw Hamilton leave the ranch that day on a horse with his gun and a white pointer dog; that in the afternoon of Sentember 3 the body of Hamilton was brought by a boat to the ranch; that affiant and another man made a coffin; that affiant was present when, about six o'clock in the morning of September 4. Hamilton's body was taken from the boat and placed in the coffin and buried at Marymere Ranch; that affiant recognized the dead man as Robert Ray Hamilton.

Christian Aeschbocker, a carpenter, makes affi-August, 1890, Hamilton came to where he and New ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1891,-The Boston and

placed in the comm and buried at Marymere Rahen, that affilant recognized the dead man as Robert Ray Hamilton.

Uhristian Aeschbocker, a carpenter, makes affidavit that he knew Robert Ray Hamilton well, and saw him at Marymere Ranch in June, July and August 1890; that he saw Hamilton leave the ranch August 23 on horseback, with his gau and dog, and never after saw him alive; that he saw Hamilton's dead body in the early morning of September 4; that he helped to carry the said body from the boat and place it in the comm, and that the body was that of Hamilton.

FULLY IDENTIFIED.

Roman Sipert allimms that he was in the employment of Robert Ray Hamilton from June 28, 1890, till August 22; that on the last named day he saw Hamilton leave Marymere Ranch, mounted, with his gun and dog, saying he was going to the South Landing, on Jackson's Lake, to shoot some game. Affiant next saw Hamilton's body about September 3, at Marymere Ranch, laving been brought thither from the South Fork of Snake River, some twolve miles distant, where it had been found drowned, two days before by a posse of men sent out to hun for said Hamilton: that affiant recognized the body and recognized it as the same watch he had daily seen worn by Hamilton, and Siepert positively swears that the body found in Snake River and buried at Marymere Ranch was that of Robert Ray Hamilton; that he saw the wards taken from the pocket upon the dead body and recognized it as the same watch he had daily seen worn by Hamilton, and Siepert positively swears that the body found in Snake River and buried at Marymere Ranch was that of Robert Ray Hamilton;

LARGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

steel bare. It was at first thought necessary to dock the ship, but the work was finally done by keeling her over about ten degrees and doing one side at a time. By this means nearly forty inches was exposed on each side below the water line, and all the area that could be reached was thoroughly soraged and repainted. It is hoped that the blis-tering and flaking do not extend below the parts examined. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13, 1891.-The will of the amined. Last Wednesday night the junior officers of the late Ellen M. Phillips, of this city, who died Feb-Atlanta gave a very handsome farewell dinner to a number of their friends among the ladies of the Navy Yard and the neighboring city of Norfolk. Their quarters were handsomely decorated with the national colors and the sidearms of the officers.

LIVELY ASSEMBLYMEN TEASE THE SPEAKER.

REGINNING OF THE PROPOSED PORT OF REFUGE A Little Bit of a Circus in the Assembly with Sheehan on the Floor.

IMPENDING FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

The Anti-Pinkerton Bill Made a Special Order for Next Wednesday.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1891 .- "I am against all these bridge and canal steals. I give notice that I shall vote against every one of them."

Those spoke Lane, of Otsego, when Haley, of Utica, asked why he objected to an appropriation of \$30,000 for a bridge across the canal at Utica. There were just a dozen of these canal appropria tions that Lane had to vote against to-day. They were all advanced to a third reading.

TEASING SPEAKER SHEEHAN. Sheehan came down from the chair to try to run things on the floor. There was a bill up which had come from the Senate repealing an act passed last year in the interest of Mrs. Amelia Reynolds, of Buffalo. The Erie county members were auxious to advance the bill to a third reading.

Blumenthal objected, and Sheehan, calling Adam Schaaff to the chair, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole. Schaaff put the motion, but did not seem to know what to do. Sheshan told him to call some one else to the

chair, and Schaaff started to call Blumenthal. This did not suit the Speaker, He yelled, "No! No! Call Parsons!" But he was no better off with Parsons in the

chair, for Parsons did not seem to be able to help Sheehan's programme. Sheehan moved that the committee rise and report progress. McClelland made the point that the committee had not been informed what bill was before them and Blumenthal shouted, "The House has not been informed that it is in the Committee

of the Whole." Sheehan called out to Parsons, "Announce it! announce it!"

Finally Parsons did announce it, and Sheehan retook the gavel, but when Parsons came on the floor he failed to report the progress made in Committee of the Whole, and bedlam broke loose again. It was all done to tease the Speaker, but he finally succeeded in getting the bill advanced to a third

succeeded in getting the bill advanced to a third reading.

QUIET IN THE SENATE.

After the rough and tumble scenes of yesterday the Senate was as still as death to-day. Jones swears he won't let a republican sit in the chair again'this session. Everybody looks for another struggle for supremacy next Wednesday, and the democrate yow they will never give in.

Vedder has a concurrent resolution which he will spring upon the Senate next week. It asks for the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution which should call for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State in 1895, such enumeration to be under the supervision of the State. The Legislature, using that enumeration as a basis, is to divide the State up into sections containing each 200,000 people. Each of such sections shall have Senatorial representation, and each 50,000 people in each section shall have an Assemblyman. County lines are not to be recognized, the apportionment being made wholly on the basis of population. Every five years after said enumeration there shall be a new apportionment for legislative representation.

This scheme clearly offers great possibilities for a clever gerrymander.

A CONTESTED SEAT.

The Assembly republicans are mad over the

pententiaries, recommended and nouses of correc-tion, and making such appropriation as may be necessary therefor.

Suizer's Anti-Finkerton bill came up in the House to-day and Nolan, of Albany, stated that a substi-tute had been prepared for the three pending Anti-Finkerton bills, which was heartily indoreed by the Judiciary and Codes committees. But the Codes Committee had so amended it as to make it unsatisfactory to the workingmen. He therefore submitted the stbatitute as an amendment to Suizer's bill, which was ordered printed and the whole subject was made a special order for next Wednesday.

whole subject was made a special order for next Wednesday.

New York SCHOOLS.

Blumenthal put in two bills. One amends chapter \$,687 of the Laws of 1884 providing for additional accommodations for the common schools of New York city. The Comptroller, upon the application of the Board of Education and the approval of the Board of Education and the approval of the Board of Education and the approval of the Board of Education and school facilities.

The other bill authorizes the Board of Education to remove the human remains buried in the old burying ground between First and Second streets and First and Second avenues, acquired for school purposes, to any cemetery selected by them.

Mane sprang a bill exempting railroads having less than fifty miles of track from the provisions of the act regulating the heating of steam passenger cars.

cars.

A bill prohibiting insurance companies doing business on the mutual plan from paying over \$12,000 salary to any employer or officer emanated from Stevens, of Franklim.

Crook, of Staten Island, introduced an act granting the consent of the State to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands for the purpose of creeting a lighthouse on Staten Island and ceding jurisdiction.

Read "The Light of the World" in the HERALD to-morrow.

STUBBORN PARTISANSHIP. THE SHADOW OF DEATH OVER THE SENATORIAL

CONTEST IN ILLINOIS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13, 1891.—The republicans began breaking to-day, but finding the democrats were not to be demoralized by such tactics changed again and voted steadily for Lindley, the head of the State Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Asso clation. The fact that this bait does not catch the

chad of the State Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Assoclation. The fact that this bait does not catch the
three Farmers' Alliance men shows plainly that
the latter do not propose to be caught in any sort
of a trap. Judge Limdey is more of a republican
than a farmer in the minds of the Farmers'
Mutual Benevolent Association men.
Leath seems about to step in and take away a republican, Representative Michaell, of Lee county,
being in a dangerous condition because of an actack of pneumonia which developed in a malignant way to-night. Such the colleged in a malignant way to-night. Such the field det the republican attempt with the colleged in a malignant way to-night. His presentative of the South of the
struggle will not depend upon him
the studgel will not depend upon him
the studgel will not depend upon him
the Hart Interface Dial.

Information was received here to-day direct from
Pierre, S. D., to the effect that Speaker Seward, of
the Bouse of Representatives of the South Dakots
Legislature, had left Pierre for Springfield, his mission beding to consult wish the democrats and Farmers' Alliance man in South Dakots through a
fansion of the democrats and the Farmers' Mutual
Benevolent Association men in both legislatures.

This schome was bronched three or four days ago,
and it is believed there is something in it.

In the voing to-day, when the republicans scattered their votes so generously, the democrats
such by Palmer with the air of men who knew
what they were about, On the cighty-fith ballot
farmer Cokrell voted for Faitor Hubbard, of the
Chicago Fose, but could get no one else to follow
his example. On the following vote Cocirell
switched to Hinkley, another tarm paper editor,
but again has tood alone and the republicans went
back to Lindley again. After that and including
the ninety-fifth ballot there was no change, except
that Cockrell voted for Faitor Hubbard, of the
Chicago Fose, but could get no one else to follow
his example. On the following vote Cockrell
with the proposition of the c

pealed to he simply said:—"If your man is sich take him home. That's the proper place for him. I'll not vote to adjourn." Mitchell remained until after the ninety-fifth ballot, but the excitement threw him into a high fever, and his physicians say it will be a marvel if he recovers.

The republicans are thoroughly discouraged to night and fear that to-morrow will settle the matter. Farmers Moore and Cockrell are disgusted and ready to vote for Palmer, though they are willing to give the republicans another chance. If the republicans will vote for Moore Palmer can be defeated, for with Mitchell in bed and absent 105 votes will be a majority.

ATTEMPT IN SOUTH DAKOTA TO DISCOUNTE-NANCE THE INTERSTATE DEAL.

PIERRE, Feb. 13, 1891 .- In the House this morning a resolution was introduced by Mr. Buchanan, setting forth the reported agreements between the democrats and the farmers in the Legislatures of democrats and the farmers in the Legislatures of Illinois and South Dakota, by which in turn for the support of General Palmer, democrat, by the farmers of the Illinois Legislature for United States Senator, the democrats were to support the farmers' candidate in South Dakota. The resolution closed by repudiating the alleged deal as "infamous in conception and execution; deregatory to the dignity of the State and corrupt beyond parallel in the history of American politics." A stormy scene followed, and after an hour of discussion and recrimination the resolution was tabled by a vote of 57 to 48.

To-day's balloting for United States Senator resulted as follows:—Sterling, republican, 69; Tripp, democrat, 15; Kyle, independent, 63. There were 148 votes cast and three ballots taken.

Congressman John Quinn describes Washington guides in to-day's EVENING TELEGRAM.

DEMAREST'S INDICTMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

IT IS THE ALL ABSORBING TOPIC OF CONVER-SATION IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.

NYACE, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1891.-The Bookland county Grand Jury, has adjourned to Monday next, and the absorbing topic of conversation is the indictment last night of Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest for forgery in the Union Steamboat Company case. It is said that the decisive ballot was twelve to five. County Judge Weiant and District Attorney McCauly charged all who knew of the finding of a true bill to keep the matter secret, but such facts are not easily long suppressed.

It is not known when Demarest will be tried nor what bail he will be required to give for appearance at the County Court. He may not even be arrested, if a rumor current to-day is true. It is said that he will arrive at his Montmoor home late to-night, as is usual Fridays, and that he will at once surrender himself and go with bondsmen before Judge Weiant. An adjournment of the County Court may than be ordered by Judge Weiant and the trial proceed at a comparatively early date. If this is not done the case cannot be tried until the May term of the County Court, and the Assemblyman can continue to hold his seat. Until the excitement dies out it will be very difficult to find a petit jury legally qualified to try the case. Demarest knows every man, woman and child in the county, and there are few men who have not discussed the case or formed an opinion. is said that the decisive ballot was twelve to five

RIOT OVER THE FAIR'S WORK.

NON-UNION ITALIANS ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO KILL A PADRONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1801.—Work on the World's Fair grounds, at Jackson Park, has been inaugurated by When the first contract for grading at Jackson Park was given to the McCarthy Brothers union labor men were astonished, as the McCarthy's, who had built the Santa Fé line from Kansas City to Chicago, had never hired union men when they could got others. When the contractors, therefore, gathered several hundred Italians for the fair grading it was determined to wreas summary vengasnes upon the "Dagos." Word was sent to the Italians in some way, and yesterday afternoon they quit work. This morning they again went around to the place where work had been begun. They were met with a shower of bricks and other missels, hurled by scores of Irish and other laboring n.en. A rush was made for the "Dagos," but they quickly disappeared.

Search was made for Michael Dicolla, the padrone, who hired the Italians and is accused of getting a "rake off" from the contractors of their wages, and had he been caught he would certainly have been killed.

The idle workmen swear they'll slaughter the Italians if they are put to work again. who had built the Santa Fé line from Kansas City

credit by one of the evening papers, which, for the past two months, has attempted to prove that St. Paul has a debt of \$12,090,000 and is practically bankrupt. The result has been a refusal of the banis to lend the city money. Leading business men, however, insist that the city is financially sound.

FROM POVERTY TO WEALTH.

A POOR WOMAN BECOMES THE POSSESSOR OF MILLIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] AREANSAS CITY, Kan., Feb. 13, 1891 .- A Mrs. White of this city, formerly of New York, and a sister to Congressman Madison, receives \$25,000,000 by the will of her uncle, William Daw, of New York, who died six mouths ago. She has been very poor some time, though at one time worth \$75,000, all of which her husband lost in stocks in New York.

SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF GRATITUDE. Balrimone, Md., Feb. 13, 1891.—Rev. James A. Cunningham, assistant pastor of St. Vincent's parish in this city, was approached on the street by a man whom he did not recognize. The stranger, on finding himself unknown, reminded the clergyman that a few years ago he had befriended him; said that he had since made some money and now wished to show his gratitude. He thereupon produced \$1,000 and gave it to his benefactor.

KICKED HIS WIFE TO DEATH,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Boston, Feb. 13, 1891.-Up three flights of stairs, in a poorly lighted room, last evening, a policeman found the swollen and bruised body of a woman lying on a bed, where she had died a few hours lying on a bed, where she had died a few hours before, having been kiened to death by her husband, John Kennedy, a longshoreman. In the apartment were two children aged three and five. Slient and sullen in the corner sat the husband, gazing upon the victim of his brutaity. The neighbors say Kennedy has been in the habit of beating his wife. He has been arrested.

TWO NEGROES HANGED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]